

# ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Published by A. B. Claxton & Co., at \$5 a year, payable in advance.

VOL. VIII.—No. 19.]

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1839.

[WHOLE No. 227.]

## MISCELLANY.

### ENLISTMENT OF SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY.

*Reported for the Baltimore Post and Transcript.*  
IN BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

SATURDAY SESSION, April 6, 1839.

Present, Alexander Nisbet, W. G. D. Worthington, Associate Justices.

William Crawford } Petition for Habeas Corpus to release Wm. Humphreys from the  
Lt. Wm. Chapman. } service of the U. S. army.

To the honorable Alexander Nisbet, one of the Judges of Baltimore City Court.

The petition of William Crawford most respectfully represents that William Humphreys, his nephew and a minor, has been enlisted for service in the army of the United States; and is now, in opposition to the will of the said William Humphreys, and the will and consent of him the said petitioner, illegally detained by Lieut. William Chapman of the United States army. Wherefore your petitioner most respectfully prays that a writ of Habeas Corpus may issue, requiring the said Lieutenant William Chapman, at a stated time and place, to produce before your honor the said William Humphreys, then and there to be discharged and set at liberty, unless cause to the contrary be shown; and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

WM. P. PRESTON,  
Counsel for Petitioner.

The facts in the above are sworn to by William Crawford, before Henry W. Gray, a Justice of the Peace.

Accordingly his honor directed the Clerk to issue the writ, which is done, commanding said Chapman, to produce the body of said Humphreys in Court, to abide the judgment of the Court.

And said Chapman files in Court the following answer, per the U. S. District Attorney.

To the honorable Judges of Baltimore City Court.

The answer of Lieut. Wm. Chapman to the petition for a Habeas Corpus on behalf of Wm. Humphreys, represents that the said Humphreys was enlisted by Capt. D. S. Miles as a private soldier in the service of the United States, and he took the oath required by law, and has been in that service since the 21st September last; that he was always perfectly satisfied with his situation, and received large sums of money for his wages, until he has been ill advised lately; but whether he is under 21 years of age or not, this respondent does not know of his own knowledge; that he has, as this respondent has heard and believes, neither father or mother, sister or brother, nor any other relations in this country.

Wherefore he prays that his petition, which is irregularly presented by a party having no authority to present it, may be dismissed.

NATHANIEL WILLIAMS,  
for Respondent.

The following transcript from the record of enlistment at the rendezvous, is produced in Court.

"Wm. Humphreys, enlisted at Baltimore by Capt. D. S. Miles, on the 21st Sept., 1838; was 18 years; 5 feet 4 1/4 inches high; has blue eyes, light hair, and light complexion, and by profession a clerk."

From the official description book.

WM. CHAPMAN, Lt. U. S. army.

And also was produced in Court the instructions of the War Department to Recruiting officers, of which the following is an extract.

GENERAL }  
ORDERS, }  
No. 25. }  
WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, July 20, 1838.

ART. VI. All free white male persons, above the age of 18 and under 35 years, being at least five feet five inches high, who are "effective, able bodied citizens of the Uni-

ted States," native or naturalized, sober, free from disease, and who understand the English language, may be enlisted.

BY ORDER:

R. JONES, Adj't. Gen.

Mr. Williams remarked to the Court that William Humphreys had been regularly and fairly enlisted by Capt. Miles, had sworn allegiance to the United States, had received his pay, amounting to about forty dollars; was useful to the service in the capacity of clerk; was a great favorite with the officers; was kindly treated and well provided for, and has no relations to claim him; but he has lately met with bad company, who have given him bad advice.

Mr. Preston replied: he said the boy was enlisted contrary to law; he was not of lawful age; not of the lawful height; and he is not a citizen of the United States. The law requires the officers to enlist none but able bodied men, and states what should be their height and age, to explain the meaning of the term "able bodied men." And so far from the boy's having no relations, his two aunts were now in court, ready to testify in his behalf.

Mr. Williams observed he would give in evidence the boy's own declarations that he had no relations, which he averred at the time he enlisted.

Mr. Preston called the witnesses.

Mrs. Crawford.—Witness knows Wm. Humphreys; she is his aunt; she nursed him before she was married; she was married 17 years ago upon the 16th day of April; Humphreys is her sister's child; he was born in Scotland; his mother came to Ireland where she nursed him. Humphreys came to this country last August, and was enlisted while he was employed at McLaughlin's tavern, where he may have met with those who enlisted him; she has not seen him since he was nine months old, but knows him from his likeness to his father; his mother is in Ireland, a poor woman with six orphan children; he came to this country to see his people, his friends. The object now is to get him released that he may return to his mother.

Mr. Williams said that one of her children is now well provided for; he is in an honorable service. But so far there was no proof, as it was impossible for the witness to identify the boy, as she had not seen him since he was a baby.

Mr. Preston replied, he had another witness who could identify him beyond a doubt. It was another Mrs. Crawford, it being singular that two brothers had married two sisters.

The other Mrs. Crawford is called.

Mrs. Crawford.—Witness says she too has nursed him; she has been about three years in this country, and saw him two months previous to her departure from Ireland; she saw him at Innisland, county of Fermanagh; she is his aunt; he is between 18 and 19 years old; his father was a policeman in Ireland.

Mr. Crawford.—Witness believes that Humphreys is his nephew; he saw him at the house of the father in law of witness in Ireland, when he (Humphreys) was a baby. Witness left Ireland in 1822, 17th April; Humphreys could not have been a year old when witness saw him in Ireland. Humphreys came to this country as a passenger, and landed at Boston; from which place he wrote to witness, saying he was short of money. Humphreys came to Baltimore and was employed at the lunch room of Barnum's hotel at the time he was enlisted. Witness received \$10 from Humphreys to pay for these proceedings in Court.

The sergeant of the rendezvous (William Bole) is now called to testify.

*The Sergeant.*—Witness says Humphreys came to the rendezvous and offered to enlist. He told Capt. Miles, (who was particular in questioning him) he had neither father, nor mother, nor guardian, nor master, and no relations, and that there was no person with legal right to control him on this side of the Atlantic; that he had come from the province of New Brunswick, and now sought the rendezvous to get a living. he came to the rendezvous on the 21st Sept., 1838; and being enlisted as a private, he took the oath and signed his name. When he signed his name, Capt. Miles remarked to him he wrote a good hand; and then promised him he would procure him employment as clerk to his company, provided his good conduct should merit it.

*The Court.*—Was the promise made before the enlistment or afterwards?

*The Sergeant.*—It was made after Humphreys had signed his name.

*The Court.*—Was it made to induce him to enlist?

*The Sergeant.*—He was already enlisted as a private. But Capt. Miles has been unable to perform his promise, as he has been promoted and ordered away to another station. Witness says Capt. Miles was very friendly towards Humphreys, and would have done any thing for him in his power.

Witness further says that Humphreys is well behaved; he deposited his money with witness for safe keeping; but as witness was not in a situation to pay him interest for it, he recommended him to deposit it in the Savings Bank, where he could receive interest. Humphreys departed, and when he returned, witness asked him for his bank book.

Humphreys replied he had no bank book.

Then, said witness, you have not put your money in bank; they always give a book when money is deposited; what have you done with your money?

Humphreys replied he had given it to his uncle!

Your uncle! exclaimed witness, why you told us you had no relations. Did you get a receipt for it?

No.

Well, go back and get your money, or you may lose it.

Witness says that Humphreys was perfectly contented with his situation, and no complaint was made, nothing said about him till his money got into strange hands.

Mr. Preston said it was very proper in him to put his money in the hands of his uncle. And that Humphreys, being a minor, could not make a contract with the Government to enlist.

Mr. Williams remarked that there were principles at issue in this proceeding, of importance to Government, now perhaps on the eve of war—principles that should not be surrendered. Here is the case of a party that has not been entrapped, but is fairly and properly enlisted into a service that is bound to protect him; a service from which, even if he be a minor, no one has a right to release him unless a legal friend, such as a father or mother, a guardian or master, being some one of paramount authority. Humphreys, in his own behalf, cannot himself apply for his release; because his application is contradictory to his own declarations. You have him, by his own showing, in a destitute situation, without a legal friend on this side of the Atlantic; and in this situation he must have the privilege of making a contract, or else how can he get a living?

Mr. Preston called the attention of the Court to a case similar, already decided by this tribunal; the case of Simms, wherein *habeas corpus* was directed to D. S. Miles, commanding him to bring the body of said Simms before the Chief Judge of this Court, who rendered the following decision endorsed upon the writ:

BALTIMORE, April 18, 1837.

From the most authentic testimony, I am satisfied that Wm. C. Simms, within mentioned, was, at the time of his enlistment, and still is, a minor under the age of

twenty-one years; and that he enlisted in the army of the United States, without the consent and against the will of his father, Wm. Simms; the said William C. Simms is therefore discharged from his said enlistment, and delivered over to his father. I think it proper to state, that from the size and appearance of said Wm. C. Simms, I should judge him to be at least twenty-five years old.

N. BRICE, Chief Judge  
Baltimore City Court.

Mr. Williams replied that the case of Simms was not parallel to that before the Court. Simms was released, and properly so, because he was claimed by his father, and he might have been released in like manner either to his mother or guardian, or master, being persons of paramount authority. But in the case of Humphreys, there is no person of paramount authority to claim him on this side of the Atlantic.

But, said Mr. Preston, the act of Congress passed in 1802, Chap. 269, section 11, expressly says "that no person under the age of 21 years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent of his parents, &c.," so that, unless the Government can show the consent of his parent, Humphreys is entitled to be discharged.

Mr. Williams replied that Mr. Preston's views of the law were utterly mistaken. In order to show the Court the true position of this affair, he would read the whole of the section referred to by Mr. Preston, in the act of 1802:

Sec 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioned officers who shall be employed in the recruiting service, to keep up, by voluntary enlistment, the corps as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive, for every effective able bodied citizen of the United States who shall be enlisted by him for the term of 5 years, and mustered, of at least 5 feet 6 inches high, and between the ages of 18 and 35 years, the sum of two dollars. Provided, nevertheless, that this regulation, so far as respects the height and age of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians, or to those soldiers who may enlist into the service; and provided also that no person under the age of 21 years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States without the consent of his parent, guardian, or master, first had and obtained, if any he have; and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, for every such offence he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruiting may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer.

This is a clear case, said Mr. Williams; the law authorizes the enlistment of men of the age of 18 years; and it is in proof that Humphreys has reached that age. The law also sanctions the enlistment of a party under the age of 21 years, with the consent of parent, guardian, or master, if any he have; and it is in proof in this case that Humphreys has neither father nor mother, nor guardian, nor master, on this side of the Atlantic. It is hardly to be expected that the officers shall travel to the other side of the water to get the consent of the parent; that would be unreasonable. And whether the party enlisted be a citizen or not, it makes no difference, since there is nothing in the law to prohibit the enlistment of a foreigner; though the enlistment of such involves a penalty, which falls upon the officer; which penalty the Government alone may deduct from his pay and emoluments. The penalty is an affair which must be left to the action of the Government.

And whether the recruit be a foreigner or citizen, the question of release from the service is the same in either case; it being a legal presumption, that where a contract upon consideration paid, is made with the Government, no matter by whom, a release cannot obtain without the consent of Government. Besides, a later act of Congress, "an act to raise an additional military force," passed in 1812, chap. 337, makes no distinction between citizens and foreigners;

and in section 11, it embraces the general words, "every effective able bodied man who shall be duly enlisted for the term of five years, and mustered, (and between the ages of 18 and 45 years,) &c." And in every stage of the history of this case, there is a strict conformity on the part of the agents of Government with the directions of the law; even on the score of humanity there is nothing to censure. It is the case of a young man applying to the rendezvous for shelter; who represents himself to be destitute, and without friends; whose necessities are such, if his own tale is to be believed, that it will relieve his wants; it will protect him from the chances of a precarious world, to admit him into the service of the United States; always an honorable service, able and willing to furnish him with clothes, and food, and pay. You have him then in comfortable quarters; he is well treated because he is well behaved; he is useful to the service, and the service acknowledges it. You find him exactly in the position to be happy and contented. Why disturb him? The proof is that he is contented. Why suffer those, whose bad advice would render him dissatisfied with the service he has engaged to remain in, to wean him from his duty? They who claim him have no right to claim him; they are neither his father, his mother, his guardian, nor yet his master. Their pretensions to control him are not recognised by the law; and their ability to take care of him are not as great as that of the Government. To change his situation would be to cast him once more adrift, once more destitute, once more without a legal friend or protector; and therefore it is his interest to remain where he is, in an honorable service.

Mr. Preston rejoined. He said that the service of the United States was an honorable service; he had nothing to say to the contrary. But the object of this proceeding was to restore the boy to his mother, who, though in a distant country, would be glad of his return; for she is a poor woman, a widow, and probably has need of the presence and help of her son. And it would hardly be supposed that he (Mr. P.) would bring a case of this kind before the Court, without being satisfied that the boy was entitled to be released by the law of the land. He said this enlistment was contrary to the instructions of the War Department, which enjoined that only citizens of the United States may be enlisted.

Mr. Williams declared that the instructions of the Department, whatever they might be, were not to guide the judgment of the Court. The law of the land is superior to any instructions given by the Department. The Court must be governed by the law, and the law alone. Even the last act of Congress upon the subject, passed in 1833, makes no distinction between natives, and foreigners naturalized or not naturalized. No doubt the Government would prefer the enlistment of citizens, technically speaking, and has framed its instructions to the recruiting officer accordingly. But the instructions contain no word that is prohibitory of the enlistment of foreigners; and wisely so, because experience has proved to the Government that it would be impossible to fill the ranks of the army without the enlistment of foreigners.

Mr. Preston said he was not yet satisfied that it was in the power of the Government to retain the services of the boy, Humphreys. Effective able bodied men alone are to be enlisted; and the law requires them to be of a certain height, (of the height of five feet six inches) to constitute them effective and able bodied. And although the Government, in its instructions to the recruiting officers, authorizes the enlistment of men of five feet five inches high, being less than the height expressed in the law; yet inasmuch as it appears by the enlistment book that the height of the boy is only five feet four inches and one quarter of an inch; it was evident that

Humphreys was entitled to his liberty by three quarters of an inch, even by the instructions.

Mr. Williams remarked that Mr. Preston was again mistaken. He called the attention of the Court to the following section of the law of 1838, chap. 162, approved by the President, July 5th:

Sec. 30. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the 11th section of the act of 16th March, 1802, and so much of the 5th section of the act of 12th April, 1808, as fix the height of enlisted men at five feet six inches, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

*The Court.*—We claim a little time to examine this question; we wish to reflect upon what extent it is the privilege of a minor to make a contract. The parties will return to Court next Saturday; meanwhile Humphreys will remain at the rendezvous.

SATURDAY, April 13, 1839.

The Court to-day decided that Humphreys was lawfully enlisted, and it was not proper for the Court to discharge him from the service. The reporter coming into court as the Judge was concluding the decision, heard no more of it than that "Great Britain has never surrendered her claims to her subjects who renounce her allegiance; so that, apart from the comity of nations, she would probably pay no more respect to the position of naturalized persons in our service than to those who are not naturalized. Between these two classes there is no advantage for either, that is conceded by the mutual understanding of the two Governments."

REMARK.—A minor has always a right to contract for the necessities of life. Humanity makes this a principle of law. It is provided in the express words of the law that a party over 18 years of age may be enlisted; and from the beginning of the Republic to the present moment, it has been the uninterrupted practice of the Government to admit foreigners into the U. S. army, and to afford them the same protection, to give them the same pay, the same food, and the same clothes that citizens receive. And in the case of Humphreys, he having no person in this country of paramount authority to protect or restrain him, he would have had the right to bind himself as apprentice to a trade, upon the same principle as he has the right to learn the profession of a soldier, or to any other thing that will procure him bread and meat.

LECTURE ON WAR. BY WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. BOSTON: Dutton & Wentworth.—It is to us a cause for regret that we cannot transfer to our columns the whole Lecture of Doct. Channing on a subject so important as the relations of Peace and War. The indiscreet avidity with which warlike motives have been sought for, the general desire to imbrue our hands in the blood of our fellows, by entering upon a contest without reflection, echoing the war-cry of questionable morality—Our country, right or wrong!—calls for the effusions of some calm spirit which, like oil upon the troubled waters, may soothe us into propriety, and into firmness too, for noise is not the companion of dignified decision.

The Lecture before us was delivered a year ago, and is now reprinted, with a Preface, which is so apposite to the occasion, and so called for by circumstances, that we give it entire.—*N. Y. American.*

PREFACE.—This lecture was delivered in the beginning of the last year. It was prepared with a distinct knowledge of the little interest taken in the subject by the people at large, and was prepared on that very account. It is now published, in consequence of fresh proofs of the insensibility of the mass of this community to the crimes and miseries of war. For a few weeks this calamity has been brought distinctly before us; we have been driven by one of the States into a hostile position towards a great European power; and the manner in which the subject has

been treated in and out of Congress, is a sad proof of the very general want of Christian and philanthropic views of the subject, as well as of strange blindness to our national and individual well-being. One would think that the suggestion of a war with England would call forth one strong general burst of opposing feelings. Can a more calamitous event, with the exception of civil war, be imagined? What other nation can do us equal harm? With what other nation do we hold equally profitable connections? To what other are we bound by such strong and generous ties? We are of one blood; we speak one language; we have a common religion; we have the noble bond of free institutions; and to these two countries, above all others, is the cause of freedom on earth entrusted by Providence. A war with England would, to a great extent, sweep our ships from the seas, cut off our intercourse with the world, shut up our great staples, palsy the spirit of internal improvement, and smite with langor, if not death, our boldest enterprises. It would turn to the destruction of our fellow-creatures vast resources which are now working out for us unparalleled prosperity. It would load us with taxes and public debts, and breed internal discontents, with which a free Government contends at fearful odds in the midst of war. Instead of covering the ocean with the sails of a beneficent commerce, we should scour it with privateers, that is, as legalized pirates. Our great cities would be threatened with invasion; and the din of industry in the streets of this metropolis would be stilled. And all this would come upon us at a moment when the country is pressing forward to wealth, greatness, and every kind of improvement, with an impulse, a free joyous activity, which has no parallel in the history of the world. And these immense sacrifices are to be made for a tract of wild land, perhaps not worth the money which it has cost us within a few weeks past, if we take into the account the expenses of Maine, and the losses which the whole country has suffered by interruption of trade.

But this is not all. We are not to suffer alone. We should inflict, in such a war, deep wounds on England, not only on her armed bands, on her rich merchants, on her wide-spread interests, but on vast numbers of her poor population, who owe subsistence to the employment furnished by the friendly intercourse of the two countries. Thousands and ten thousands of her laborers would be reduced to want and misery. Nor would it be any mitigation of these evils to a man of humanity, that we were at war with the Government of England.

And this is not all. A war between these countries would be felt through the whole civilized world. The present bears no resemblance to those half-barbarous ages, when nations stood apart, frowning one on another in surly independence. Commerce is binding all nations together; and of this golden chain England and America are the chief links. The relations between these countries cannot become hostile without deranging, more or less, the intercourse of all other communities, and bringing evils on the whole christian world.

Nor is this all. War can hardly spring up between two great countries without extending beyond them. This fire naturally spreads. The peace of nations is preserved by a kind of miracle. The addition of a new cause of conflict is always to be dreaded; but never more than at this moment, when communities are slowly adjusting themselves to a new order of things. All nations may be drawn into the conflict, which we may thoughtlessly begin; and if so, we shall have to answer for wide and prolonged slaughters, from which we should recoil with horror, could they be brought plainly before our eyes.

And these evils would be brought on the world at a moment of singular interest and promise to society; after an unparalleled duration of peace; when a higher civilization seems to be dawning on Christendom,

when nations are every where waking up to develop their own resources: when the conquests of industry, art, and science are taking the place of those of war; when new facilities of intercourse are bringing countries from their old unsocial distance into neighborhood; and when the greatest of all social revolutions is going on, that is, the elevation of the middling and laboring classes of the multitude of the human race. To throw the firebrand of war among the nations at this period, would be treason against humanity and civilization, as foul as was ever perpetrated. The nation which does this must answer to God and to society for every criminal resistance to the progress of the race. Every year, every day of peace is a gain to mankind, for it adds some strength to the cords which are drawing the nations together. And yet, in the face of all these motives to peace, we have made light of the present danger. How few of us seem to have felt the infinite interests, which a war would put in jeopardy? Many have talked of national honor, as duellists talk of their reputation; a few have made use of language worthy of a mob making a ring to see a fight. Hardly any where has a tone worthy of the solemnity of the subject been uttered. National honor! This has been on our lips, as if the true honor of a nation did not consist in earnest, patient efforts for peace, not only for its own sake, but for the sake of humanity; as if this great country, after a long history which has borne witness to its prowess, needed to rush to battle to prove itself no coward! Are we still in the infancy of civilization? Has Christianity no power over us? Can a people never learn the magnanimity of sacrifices to peace and humanity? I am indeed aware, that the vast majority of the community would shrink from this war, were it to come nearer. But had we feelings and principles worthy of men and christians, should we wait for the evil to stand at our door, before waking up to the use of every means for averting it?

A great addition to the painfulness of our situation is found in the manner in which we have been forced into it. One State out of the twenty-six has, by its rashness, exposed us to the greatest calamities.—Maine, by sending an armed force, without warning, into the disputed territory, necessarily awakened in the neighboring British Province an alarm, which would have been wholly prevented by friendly consultation with its Governor; and in the next place, this State, by declining or neglecting to acquiesce in the arrangement of the national executive with the British Minister, virtually took our foreign relations into her own hands, and assumed a power more dangerous to the peace of the country, than any other which can be imagined. We have heard of the "rights" of a State to nullify the laws of Congress, and to secede from the Union. But to some of us these are less formidable than the "right" of each State to involve us in a foreign war. The assumption of such a power is a flagrant violation of the fundamental principle, and a rejection of one of the chief benefits, of the confederacy. Better surrender to an enemy many disputed territories, than cede this right to a State. Ill-starred indeed must be this Union, if any one of its members may commit all the rest to hostilities. The General Government has at this moment a solemn duty to discharge, one requiring the calm, invincible firmness of Washington, or the iron will of the late President of the United States. It must not, by a suicidal weakness, surrender the management of our foreign relations to a single State.

And here I am bound to express my gratitude to the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, for his temperate and wise efforts for the preservation of peace. He will feel, I trust, that there is a truer glory in saving a country from war, than in winning a hundred battles. Much also is due to the beneficent influence of General Scott. To this distinguished man belongs the rare honor of uniting with military

energy and daring, the spirit of a philanthropist. His exploits in the field, which placed him in the first rank of our soldiers, have been obscured by the purer and more lasting glory of a Pacificator and of a friend of mankind. In the whole history of the intercourse of civilized with barbarous or half-civilized communities, we doubt whether a brighter page can be found than that which records his agency in the removal of the Cherokees. As far as the wrongs done to this race can be atoned for, General Scott has made the expiation. In his recent mission to the disturbed borders of our country, he has succeeded, not so much by policy, as by the nobleness and generosity of his character, by moral influences, by the earnest conviction with which he has enforced on all with whom he had to do the obligations of patriotism, justice, humanity, and religion. It would not be easy to find among us a man who has won a purer fame; and I am happy to offer this tribute, because I would do something, no matter how little, to hasten the time when the spirit of Christian humanity shall be accounted an essential attribute, and the brightest ornament in a public man.

I close this preface with a topic, which ought not to be set aside as an unmeaning common-place. We have Christians among us not a few. Have they been true to themselves and their religion in the present agitation of the question of war? Have they spoken with strength and decision? Have they said, We will take no part in a rash, passionate, unnecessary war? Or have they sat still, and left the countries to parties and politicians? Will they always consent to be the passive tools of the ambitious or designing? Is the time never to come, when they will plant themselves on their religion, and resolve not to stir an inch, in obedience to the policy or legislation of the men of this world? On this topic I have enlarged in the following discourse, and I respectfully ask for it the impartial attention of Christians.

**FRANCIS'S LIFE BOAT.**—An agreement was made yesterday, with two Irishmen to fill a 'Francis' Life-Boat' full of water. The boat was only eight feet long, and proportioned otherwise as other boats.

The plugs in the bottom were opened, and they supposed this would aid them to earn their two dollars in a few minutes; but, after having worked hard for an hour, and thrown water enough to fill fifty boats of the same size of the usual kind, they became discouraged, and wished to know *what became of the water*. "Faith," (said Pat) "it don't run over the top, and, by my soul, it *can't run out the bottom*, and the evil one must drink it, and we'll be off before he gets a hold of us." So they jumped on the dock, and were out of sight in a minute.

This same little boat has crossed the Hudson with two men in her and the bottom stove in. The improvements made in the model and application of the power of these boats since the Government has adopted them, render them ten times more valuable. The construction is such as to bring the power immediately in contact with the water, and below the keel from 6 to 8 inches, making the boat so stiff when the bottom is open, that six men may walk with dry feet even on one side.

The encouragement given the inventor by the liberality of the New York merchants, has enabled him to make the important improvements. The model is entirely new, and spoken of in the highest terms by the commanders of the different revenue cutters who have tried them. A trial was made in Portsmouth, last week, with the boat ordered by Government for that station, and gave entire satisfaction to the inhabitants. The same boat was rowed on the Hudson with eight men in her, with the bottom out, before she was sent, and the men kept themselves from being wet.

The beautiful packet ship "Memphis," nearly ready to launch, to run to New Orleans, has a Life

and Anchor Launch of immense power, just finished on the new model, with reversed bottom. She is thirty-two feet long. She does not take up the anchor in the old fashioned way, over the stern, but under the bottom, and the advantage of this is too plainly seen to require its recommendation to ship-masters. She is to be stowed up side down, over head, between the main and mizen masts, leaving that valuable spot on the deck, formerly occupied by that useless affair the long boat, for other purposes.

A letter was shown us yesterday, from Captain Josiah Sturgis, of the United States navy, containing a voluntary certificate, signed by all the presidents of the insurance offices in Boston, and many of the principal merchants and scientific men, recommending the adoption of such boats; among the names we saw those of Messrs. T. H. Perkins; Wm. Sturgis; R. G. Shaw; B. Rich and Son; H. Oxnard; Francis Welch; Joseph Batch; C. Curtis; Thos. Amory; Thos. Lamb; Jno. L. Dimmock; Samuel Blake; P. C. Brooks; Winslow Lewis, and a host of others.

The boat they inspected was with nearly all the late improvements. Some few alterations have been suggested to the inventor by late experiments in the Hudson, which make the life boats now building so different from those first furnished the packet ships, that it would be taken for another invention, and is now, by the liberal encouragement given, as near perfection as possible.

A yacht, belonging to a gentleman at Hyde-Park, carrying 3,000 lbs. ballast, is now being changed to a life-boat, to enable her, in case of upsetting, to sustain ballast and passengers, so that a person having a pleasure boat of this description, with plenty of good life-preservers, may smoke his cigar, and bid defiance to white squalls and sharp rocks.—*N. Y. Sunday Morning News*.

**MR. GURNEY'S OXYGEN OIL LAMP.**—The London Athenaeum of February 23, contains an interesting account of a lecture of Mr. Faraday, in which he describes Mr. Gurney's mode of obtaining a powerful light, by introducing oxygen into the centre of the flame, produced by the combustion of wax or oil. It is said that the Trinity House has resolved to adopt this light, and that the House of Commons is to be lighted by it after the Easter recess. The following is the article in the Athenaeum, alluded to:

In 1824 a committee on lighthouses was appointed by the House of Commons, which sat through the whole session. The different systems of lighthouse illumination, as used in this country and on the continent, were very fully examined. In the report of this committee, the light from lime was recommended, if possible, to be made practicable for lighthouse purposes. As far as the management of the light was concerned, the practical difficulties were soon removed, but there remained an elementary objection of serious importance; mainly, a want of magnitude or *quantity*, as technically called. In the Catoptric system, practised in our lighthouses, a light of seven-eighths of an inch in diameter is placed in the focus of a parabola, which light gives 15 degrees of divergence, and consequently each reflector illuminates 15 degrees of the horizon. In the Dioptric system, as practised on the French coasts, a light of three and a half inches in diameter is necessary to give the required divergence. The lime light, though one of great intensity, gives no divergence; when placed in a parabola it throws parallel rays, and when placed in a centre of the Polyzoal lens, could not be made to give one degree of divergence.

In the spring of 1835, Mr. Gurney proposed, by combining oxygen, with the flame of wax or oil, to obtain a light of great power, to which these objections would not apply. This proposition was immediately entertained, and the new light was put under experiment at the Trinity House. In explanation of

this light, we must first observe the well known fact, that oxygen increases the brilliancy of burning bodies to a very great extent; thus, sulphur, which burns in atmospheric air with a pale blue and scarcely visible flame, when put into oxygen gives out a very intense light; and phosphorus, when so surrounded, gives out a light so intense that the eye cannot bear it. The same happens with charcoal, and with the flame of oil or wax, or other bodies which contain it. Dr. Priestly proposed to supply a common argand burner with oxygen instead of common air, and made a long series of experiments, with a view of producing a light of this description. All flame is hollow, or in other words, consists of a thin film or bubble of ignited matter which surrounds and contains a quantity of the decomposed combustible matter supplying it. In the flame of spirits of wine, the interior of the film is chiefly filled with hydrogen; in that of oil or wax, it is filled with separated carbon—olefian gas. Dr. Priestly applied oxygen to the outside of the film or bubble, or rather in the argand lamp, which he used, double cylindrical films. The outside portion of the flame consists, in its burning state, of half-consumed carbon in the act of combination with the atmosphere. The oxygen, therefore, in Dr. Priestly's arrangement, met with carbon in a half state of combination, and produced only a brilliancy in proportion. Mr. Gurney proposed to introduce the oxygen into the interior of the bubble, and to strike the film or its outside surface, where the carbon was pure and uncombined; he did so, and succeeded.

In the construction of this light for the Catoptric system, there are four small flames in a line of about three-eighths of an inch in diameter each, the oxygen is introduced by a small jet, the light from each jet is equal in quantity to two and a half; making in all ten ordinary argand burners. The divergence of it in a parabola is fifteen degrees. The light for the polizonal lens consists of a circular series of seventeen flames or bubbles of flame,—and struck on the interior by as many jets; the diameter of the whole is three and a half inches, the same as the French lamp; it gives the same divergence, with a power equal to sixty argands. The French lamp gives only ten. Mr. Gurney's light is cheaper than the French, in the portion of twelve to seventeen, taking all wear and tear into the account. Oxygen is obtained by heating black oxide of manganese, which is found in large quantities in Cornwall and Devonshire.

From the London Literary Gazette, of Feb. 23, we make the following extract, showing the comparative expense of Mr. Gurney's newly invented light:

"The cost of oxygen is a great addition to the expense of oil, &c. The value of a pint of oil is about ten pence—which is calculated to burn, say for one hour—the oxygen required with that measure, and for that time, in the oxygen lamp, would be ten cubical feet, and its value would be twenty pence. Here is an addition of double the cost of the oil; and the light cannot be obtained for less than 2s. 6½d. But compare this with the other arrangements. To produce the same light for the same time, not now at all taking into consideration the form or dimensions of the light—that question has been previously settled—it would require 37½ argands, which would consume 2½ pints of oil, and cost 2s. 6d. The same light in Fresnel's would incur a charge of 3s. 11d. Thus it is shown satisfactorily, that in every respect, Gurney's oxygen lamp is superior, for light house purposes, to any other ever invented. It possesses also many advantages, which our space will not permit us to describe."

**ARMY OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.**—According to the most recent authentic and official reports, the military force of the Germanic Confederation, including the contingents of Austria and Prussia, amount to 1,417,400 men. Austria furnishes

744,000, Prussia 451,300, and the second and third rate states of the confederacy 222,100. The Austrian army is composed of 58 regiments of infantry of the line, each of four battalions; of 17 regiments of frontier infantry, of 3 battalions; 20 battalions of grenadiers; a Tyrolese regiment of riflemen, of 3 battalions; 12 battalions of chasseurs; 7 regiments of light horse, each of 8 squadrons; 12 regiments of hussars, of 8 squadrons; 4 regiments of lancers, of 8 squadrons; 5 regiments of artillery, with 1,500 pieces of cannon; a rocket corps, and a corps of bombardiers, of 1,000 men. The Austrian regiments are, in point of numbers, the strongest in Europe. In time of war, the Government can, besides, call out 80 battalions of the landwehr, 39,000 Hungarian insurgents, and 62,000 men of the frontier reserve. The Austrian navy consists of 8 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 4 corvettes, 6 brigs, 7 schooners, and several lighter vessels; in all 47 sail. Austria, besides, keeps up on the Danube, for the protection of her frontier on the Turkish side, a flotilla of 25 boats, mounting 131 guns, and manned by the battalion of Tschakists. The monarchy contains 28 strong places and 58 fortresses. The Prussian army is composed of a royal guard, formed of 2 regiments of infantry, 2 of grenadiers, a regiment of infantry of reserve, 4 regiments of landwehr, of 2 battalions each; of a battalion of riflemen, the battalion of arquebusiers of Neufchatel, a battalion of picked men, a regiment of body guards, a regiment of cuirassiers, 1 of dragoons, 1 of hussars, 2 regiments of lancers, 4 squadrons each; a squadron of picked men, a brigade of artillery, with 60 pieces of cannon; a company of pioneers, 2 companies of invalids, a company of non-commissioned officers, 6 garrison companies. Prussia has now under arms 32 regiments of infantry of the line, of 3 battalions each; 32 regiments of the landwehr, of 3 battalions each; 8 regiments of infantry of reserve, of 2 battalions; 4 regiments of infantry of the landwehr reserve, of 2 battalions; 4 battalions of sharpshooters, of 2 companies; 4 battalions of arquebusiers, of 2 companies; 48 garrison companies, 8 regiments of cuirassiers of 6 squadrons each; 4 regiments of dragoons of 6 squadrons; 12 regiments of hussars, of 6 squadrons; 8 regiments of lancers, of 6 squadrons; 96 squadrons of lancers of the landwehr; 8 squadrons of lancers of the landwehr reserve; 8 brigades of artillery, each composed of 3 mounted companies; 12 foot companies, and a company of workmen, with 1,400 pieces of artillery; 3 corps of engineers, with 3 companies of pioneers; 18 garrison companies; 10 ditto of invalids; a corps of chasseurs and mounted couriers; 10 brigades of gendarmes. Those returns comprise the line of war reserve. The landwehr of the second levy, (180,000 men,) intended to garrison the strong places and defend the interior of country, is not included in the above table. The Prussian monarchy contains 6 strong places and 21 fortresses. Bavaria has under arms 16 regiments of infantry, 4 battalions of chasseurs, 2 regiments of cuirassiers, 6 regiments of light horse, and 2 regiments of artillery, with 96 pieces of cannon—in all, 68,000 men. Saxony: 1 battalion of guards, 4 regiments of infantry of the line, 3 battalions of light infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 regiment of foot artillery, 1 brigade of horse artillery, with 42 pieces—in all, 17,800 men. Hanover: 16 battalions of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery, with 36 pieces of cannon, in all, 29,600 men. Wurtemberg: 8 regiments of infantry, 1 squadron of chasseur couriers, 4 regiments of cavalry, 2 battalions of artillery, with 36 guns; in all, 22,400 men. Baden: 5 regiments of infantry, 3 of cavalry, 1 brigade of artillery, with 24 guns; in all, 12,600 men. Electoral Hesse: 4 regiments of infantry, 2 of cavalry, 3 battalions of artillery, with 18 guns; 8,600 men. Grand Duchy of Hesse: 4 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, and 1 regiment of artillery, with 24

pieces; in all, 9,479 men. Nassau: 2 regiments of infantry, 1 battalion of reserve, 1 company of artillery, with 6 pieces of cannon: in all, 4,200 men. The Grand Duchy, and the Three Duchies of Saxony together: 4 regiments of infantry, and 1 squadron of cavalry: in all, 9,565 men. Brunswick: 1 regiment of infantry, 1 of cavalry, and 1 company of artillery, with 6 guns; in all, 3,700 men. The Two Mecklenburgs: 5 battalions of infantry, 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 corps of artillery, with 10 pieces of cannon, 1 garrison company; in all, 5,960 men. Oldenburg: A corps of infantry, and 1 company of artillery, with 6 guns; in all, 3,450 men. The other petty principalities and free cities; 27,280 men.

## RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

	Men.
Imperial Guard,	43,000
120 regiments of infantry of the line,	508,000
36 battalions of infantry in garrison towns,	108,000
68 regiments of regular cavalry,	63,000
38 regiments of regular Cossacks,	30,000
Irregular cavalry, Calmucs, Tartars, &c.,	87,000
Corps of dragoons,	14,000
Artillery, 1,750 pieces,	67,500
Engineers and auxiliary corps,	19,600
Polish army, now united to the Russian army,	50,000
Officers of all grades,	24,900
<b>Total,</b>	<b>1,020,000</b>

**NEW LIGHT FOR LIGHTHOUSES.**—A letter of the 10th March, from Trieste, states that a new system of producing light for lighthouses, has been invented by a sergeant major in the Austrian artillery, named Selckonsky. The apparatus consists of a parabolic mirror, 62 inches by 30, with a 12-inch focus, and the light is produced by a new kind of wax candle, invented by M. Selckonsky. It has been tried under the inspection of the Austrian Lloyd's company in the port of Trieste, by being erected on the mast of a vessel. The light is said to have illuminated the whole of the port and the surrounding parts of the town equal to the moon at full, (!) and at the distance of 600 yards the finest writing could be read. A second trial has been made in bad weather, and the result was proportionally favorable.

**MANNING THE NAVY.**—Our quiet city now exhibits a feature which has not been witnessed here for some years past, in the opening a station for the enlistment of seamen and boys for the royal navy. Tempting offers are made to induce persons to volunteer for the Powerful, Capt. Napier; but we hear that little progress has been made, up to the present time, in obtaining efficient hands. In the whole, about 20 have been obtained; one-half of whom were previously inmates of the poor-house.—*Hants Advertiser*.

**DEFECTIVE COMPLEMENTS OF SHIPS.**—It is the universal opinion among naval officers that our men-of-war, of every class, should be fully and effectually manned, in order that the duty might be carried on with that degree of smartness and alacrity which was the bygone war custom of the service; in order, also, that in manœuvring in company with the national ships of other countries, our seamen may have the conscious pride of being enabled to outdo all their competitors; and still further, that, with the increased armaments, our seamen may entertain a confidence of success, in the event of any untoward or premeditated contest—that their colors may be proudly secure, as far as human power can defend them. It strikes us, therefore, that the navy should make a movement in its own behalf, either by addresses to the Crown, by memorial to the Admiralty, or by petitions to Parliament. The adoption of either method would greatly assist Sir E. Codrington, who, shortly

after easter, will move a resolution in the House of Commons, in which he will be seconded by Captain Lord Ingestrie, to the following effect:—"That the system of reducing the crews of Her Majesty's ships in time of peace, below the number required to make them efficient in time of war, is injurious to the best interests of the service; that it is the opinion of this house, that all Her Majesty's ships, when actively employed, or about to quit the British Channel, shall in future have but one complement of men whether in peace or war." The names we have mentioned will sufficiently show this is no party question as regards politics, but is purely a professional one—the gallant member for Davenport being a radical, and the noble lord an ultra tory; and as Lord Melbourne defended and acknowledged the right of one of his colleagues to agitate on the Corn Laws, surely there can be no objection to the officers of the service agitating the propriety of effective or non-effective men-of-war.—*Hants Telegraph*.

## From the National Gazette.

Our readers, conversant with the events of the Revolutionary war, will readily recognize the accuracy of the description of character contained in the lines annexed. General Lee was not of the Virginia family, but a native of North Wales, who became a British officer at the age of eleven. Having served with reputation in Portugal, and afterwards in the Polish army, he received from Congress in 1775 the commission of Major General. Carelessly guarded, at a distance from the army, in New Jersey, he was, in 1776, made prisoner, under circumstances creating doubts of his fidelity, which were subsequently removed. For misconduct at the battle of Monmouth, and disrespect to the Commander-in-Chief, he was, by the sentence of a court martial, suspended from command for a year, and to which he never returned, but retiring in disgust, he lived for several years in a hovel in Virginia, surrounded by his books and his dogs. He was a man of energy and undoubted courage, but of great eccentricity of character and conduct. He possessed eminent military talents and experience, which he early devoted to the cause of the colonies. His literary attainments were considerable, but he was intolerant, morose and avaricious. His extensive correspondence, with numerous essays on literary, political, and military subjects, (many of the former being of a humorous and satirical character,) were collected and published in 1792. Among the many pseudo-authors of the letters of Junius, Gen. Lee was at one time conspicuous. In 1782, he came to reside in this city, where he soon after died in obscurity and neglect, at the age of 55. His remains were interred in Christ Church burial ground, with military honors, for his early devotion to the American cause.

## From the St. James Chronicle, 1783.

To the memory of General LEE, who died in America, having served more nations than Britain.

Warrior, farewell! eccentrically brave,  
Above all kings, and yet of gold the slave;  
In words a very wit—in deeds less wise,  
Forever restless, yet could never rise;  
At least no higher than to meet the ground;  
If strong the blow—the greater the rebound.  
Of all men jealous, yet afraid of none;  
In crowds forever—ever still alone:  
At once the pride and bubble of a throng,  
Pursuing right, and yet forever wrong;  
By nature formed to play a monarch's part—  
At best—a sad republican at heart.

But, to east up the aggregated sum—  
Above all monarchs, and below all scum;  
Unsettled virtues, with great vices mixed—  
Like the wide welkin, where few stars are fix'd;  
Rest, restless chief! thy sword has taken rust,  
Peace to thy manes—and honor to thy dust.

The lines are italicised in the original copy as above.

## WASHINGTON CITY ;

THURSDAY, ..... MAY 9, 1839.

**MILITARY ACADEMY.**—The following gentlemen have been invited to attend the ensuing examination of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, to commence on the second Monday in June :

Gen. G. Temple Winthrop,	Massachusetts,
Gen. John Pickering,	"
Hon. John McKeon	New York,
Gov. W. L. Marcy,	"
Hon. Byram Green,	"
Hon. R. C. Grier,	Pennsylvania,
Rev. Wm. R. De Witt,	"
Hon. Thos. M. Pettit,	"
Col. Wm. Drayton,	"
Dr. Charles Magill,	Maryland,
Johnson Reynolds, Esq.,	Virginia,
Abrm. W. Venable, Esq.,	North Carolina,
Rev. J. Bachman,	South Carolina,
Wm. H. Ellet, Esq.,	"
Dr. Milton Reese,	Georgia,
Col. F. Jordan,	"
Rev. J. J. Bullock,	Kentucky,
Abrm. Litton, Esq.,	Tennessee,
B. M. Atherton, Esq.,	Ohio,
Hon. Wm. Hendricks,	Indiana,
Gen. Thos. A. Smith,	Missouri,
Gen. J. R. Fenwick,	U. S. Army.

**ENLISTMENT OF SOLDIERS IN THE U. S. ARMY.**—We have copied from the Baltimore Post and Transcript the minutes of a trial before the Baltimore City Court, on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, claiming the discharge of a minor from the U. S. army. This trial will be of interest to those officers who are on Recruiting service, as it settles some points which may have been heretofore in other places involved in doubt. We have reason to believe that frequent attempts at fraud upon the Government are made by designing persons, whose only aim is money; and in these attempts the recruits themselves often collusively join.

It may sometimes happen that the enlistment of a recruit causes distress to his family, by withdrawing from them their principal means of support; and it is then painful to be compelled, from a sense of public duty, to refuse the petition for a discharge.

The duties and responsibilities of a Recruiting officer are delicate and perplexing; his risks frequent, and his compensation for the extra hazard, nothing. he must be continually on his guard against deception on the one hand, and probable loss on the other.

Four of the mutineers of the brig Braganza were brought to this country some time since, and have been tried at New York for piracy and murder. Three of them were condemned to death, and the fourth acquitted on the plea of having joined the mutiny from compulsion. Of the three condemned, one hung himself in his cell; his name was Ver Bruggen; a native of Antwerp, 35 years old: another, James Davys, an Englishman, 19 years old, cut his throat, severed the arteries of both his arms, and died shortly afterwards in prison. Thus, the gallows has been

cheated of its dues, leaving only one to expiate this diabolical crime by a public execution, and he may yet find an opportunity to evade the sentence of the law.

How often does it prove true, that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

The Legislature of New York have voted a sword to Captain WILLIAM D. SALTER, of the U. S. navy. Capt. S. entered the navy in the year 1810, and was in the battle of the Constitution with the *Guerriere*.

We perceive by the Michigan papers that Colonel HENRY SMITH, late a Captain in the 6th infantry, U. S. A., has been appointed Brigadier General of the 9th Brigade of the militia of Michigan. This is as it should be; the only mode by which our militia can be rendered serviceable in the defence of the country is by placing in command of it officers, of military science, and who have gained military experience by actual service in the army.

**FLORIDA.**—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer of great intelligence in Florida, to a gentleman in this city, giving a glowing description of the climate, soil and products of that unfortunate territory. The account is so vivid that we should be almost tempted, like the writer, if we were twenty years younger, to seek out a retreat in this *el dorado*. The letter is dated April 23, 1839.

"We are just about setting out for Fort King, where we expect to meet the Indians. As yet we have not heard of any having arrived. The 1st of May is the day fixed for the meeting. It is generally supposed that Gen. MACOMB will be successful in obtaining the object of his mission; yet it is impossible to say what can be done. One thing is certain: all the good people of Florida wish him success, as they are heartily tired of the war.

"There will be a great rush into the Territory as soon as a pacification can be made. It is doubtful if those desirous of settling will wait for permission, or for public sales. There are some places that will be of great value. I can point out some I have seen that would make beautiful residences, valuable plantations, and delightful and healthy retreats. There is no part of the United States that possesses so many advantages as Florida, especially the peninsula. The communications to all parts are so very easy, either by land or water. For southern gentlemen, or West Indians, no country could suit better. The lands are productive and easily cultivated, and in their virgin state will make good crops, even in the pine barrens. For stock of all sorts—as horses, horn cattle, asses, mules, even sheep, but goats in particular, swine, etc., and for poultry—no country better. There are abundance of fish, of excellent quality, both for home consumption and for market. Sugar, cotton, coffee, tea, indigo, rice, and all the tropical fruits grow well; and for timber there is no country better stocked and

nearer to market. Pine, live-oak, palmetto, for the city of Charleston, and for docking out in the southern sea-ports, arrow root, coontee, sweet potatoes. Indian corn, mullet, &c. &c., all can be cultivated here.

"If I were twenty years younger, I should be tempted to make a location in Florida. Game is also plenty here—as deer, bears, turkeys, quails, snipes, curlew, woodcocks, and other aquatic birds. Camels and dromedaries would thrive and be useful here as beasts of burden, or as expresses. Besides the above, the turtle, both hard and soft shelled, which the sea furnishes, ought to be mentioned. Indeed it is difficult to say where we are to stop, if all were enumerated which Florida affords. The climate is sufficiently attractive in the various seasons, except perhaps the summer. At this moment it is delightful."

*Extract from another letter, dated*  
FORT BROOKE, April 23.

"Yesterday morning the good people here were surprised by the disappearance of a small body of Indians (about 20 in number) who came in some time ago, under the conduct of an old Indian with an unpronounceable, orthography-defying name—a brother of Tiger-tail, and a Tallahassee—and who took leave of us very unceremoniously the night previous."

DR. W. PLUMSTEAD, U. S. NAVY—In noticing the death of this officer, at Pensacola, a writer in the Philadelphia papers, who signs himself J. M. G., says: Few have ever joined the service with brighter prospects of success and usefulness. In 1825, he was commissioned as an assistant, and in little more than three years, was promoted to the rank of Surgeon. His talents in his profession were of a useful and practical order, and, with his kind and gentle manners, soon gained for him the confidence and respect of all who knew him. After the first impression of sorrow, it should tend to lessen the grief of mourning relatives to know that Dr. Plumstead will be long and kindly remembered in the navy. In his intercourse with his brother officers he was courteous and gentlemanly, and to the sick or disabled seaman he was a skillful Physician, and a sympathizing friend. This passing tribute to his memory, is from one who knew him well; and who esteemed him as a kind *messmate*, an excellent officer, and an able *associate* in professional duties.

#### ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

May 4—Ass't Sur. A. F. Suter, army, A. Suter's.  
Surgeon C. S. Tripler, do Alexandria.  
Lieut. C. A. May, 2d drags., Dr. F. May's.  
Lieut. Thomas Johns, 8th infy., Georgetown.  
6—Capt. R. E. Lee, Corps of Eng'rs, Arlington.  
Asst. Sur. E. H. Abadie, army, Gadsby's.  
7—Lieut. G. A. H. Blake, 2d drags., Fuller's.  
8—Major R. B. Lee, Com. Sub., C street.

#### LETTERS ADVERTISED.

NORFOLK, May 1, 1839.

NAVY—Captains F A Parker 4, J P Zantzinger 2, W C Bolton; Lieuts W P Piercy, W Smith; Dr Messersmith; Purser H Etting 5; Sailingmaster H Worthington; Mid E A Barnett, C O Ritchie, M Duralde, C Robinson, C W Hayes.

#### PASSENGERS.

CHARLESTON, April 29, per schr. Stephen & Francis, from St Augustine. Lieut. C. A. May, of the army. Per steam packet S. Carolina, for Norfolk, Capt. E. S. Winder of the army, and — Bowie, of the navy.

SAVANNAH, April 28, per steamboat J. Stone, from Darien, Capt. W. Ramsay, of the navy. April 30, per brig Augusta, for New York, Major Belton of the army, and lady.

NEW YORK, May 2, per brig Wm. Taylor, from Savannah, Capt. E. K. Smith, of the army, lady and child. May 3, per U. S. ship Boston, from Havana, Lieut. C. S. Ridgely, of the navy.

#### ARRIVALS AT PHILADELPHIA.

May 1—Purser G. C. Cooper, navy, and lady; Dr. E. B. Wolcott, army. May 4—Lieut. J. C. Pemberton, Dr. Suter, army.

#### COMMUNICATION.

##### THE LATE LIEUT. B. CONKLING, U. S. A.

At a meeting of the officers of the second regiment U. S. artillery, brother officers and friends of the late Lieut. BARNABAS CONKLING, 2d regiment artillery, which convened at Detroit on the 27th April, 1839, Major M. M. PAYNE was called to the Chair, and Lieut. W. A. NICHOLS appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That it is with feelings of the deepest emotion and sorrow that we learn the death of our much esteemed and highly respected brother officer and friend, Lieut. BARNABAS CONKLING, who died at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on the 18th inst.

*Resolved*, That in the death of Lieut. CONKLING, the 2d regiment of artillery, and the army generally, have to mourn the loss of one of its brightest ornaments, possessing a highly cultivated mind, with acquirements which adorn both the officer and the citizen; and, as it has been the will of Divine Providence to take from among us so prematurely one endeared to us by private association and intrinsic merit, we sincerely condole with the friends and relatives of the deceased in the affliction they must experience by so painful a bereavement.

*Resolved*, That, in consequence of the high estimation and esteem we have for the memory of Lieut. CONKLING, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the parents of the late Lieut. CONKLING, to the editors of the Detroit Advertiser, the Army and Navy Chronicle, and New York American, with the request that they will publish them in their respective papers.

M. M. PAYNE, Major 2d arty.  
BENJ. F. LARNED, Paymaster U.S.A.  
J. B. PORTER, Asst. Surg. U.S.A.  
R. A. LUTHER, 1st lieut. 2d arty.  
C. B. DANIELS, 1st lieut. 2d arty.  
L. G. ARNOLD, 1st lieut. 2d arty.  
F. WOODBRIDGE, 1st lieut. 2d arty.  
A. E. JONES, 2d lieut. 2d arty.  
W. A. NICHOLS, 2d lieut. 2d arty.  
LESLIE CHASE, 2d lieut. 2d arty.  
GEO. W. MORELL, late of U. S. Army.

##### THE LATE CAPT. E. M. LACY, U. S. A.

FORT CRAWFORD, April 6, 1839.

In consequence of the death of Capt. E. M. LACY, of the 5th regiment U. S. infantry, which took place on the morning of the 2d inst., at this garrison, the officers of the post met at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Adjutant's office, with a view of entering into resolutions, expressive of the sorrow they feel for the loss they have sustained in the death of their brother officer.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEO. M. BROOKE, being called to the chair, the following resolutions were unani-

mously adopted, by all the officers present at this station:

1st. *Resolved*, That in the death of Captain E. M. LACY, this post, and the 5th regiment U. S. infantry, have reason to deplore and mourn for the loss of a meritorious, intelligent, and gallant officer, and an estimable friend and associate.

2d. *Resolved*, That witnessing, as we do, in this dispensation of Providence, a bereaved and fatherless family, we do sincerely offer to the widow of our departed brother officer our sympathy and unfeigned condolence.

3d. *Resolved*, That a large freestone slab, with an appropriate inscription, be procured with as little delay as possible, and that it be placed over his grave.

4th. *Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they also be published in the Army and Navy Chronicle.

GEO. M. BROOKE, *Bvt. Brig. Gen. & Pres't.*

C. C. SIBLEY, *Lt. 5th U. S. infy.*

W. M. D. McKISSACK, *Lt. 5th U. S. infy.*

S. H. FOWLER, *Lt. 5th U. S. infy.*

RICH. F. CADLE, *Chaplain.*

ALFRED W. ELWES, *Surgeon and Sec'ry.*

#### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

*From the Globe.*

It is gratifying to perceive what a single vessel, belonging to the War Department, manned and conducted by her officers with zeal and energy, has accomplished.

U. S. SCHOONER WAVE,  
*St. Augustine, April 20, 1839.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the arrival of the Wave at this place, from an examination of the eastern coast of Florida, with the result of her operations on this coast, under your order of July, 1838.

The barges Shocco and Emmett, with which this vessel was furnished, commenced their operations within the Florida reef on the 2d September last, and with the aid of the sloop Panther, (chartered with the approbation of Gen. Taylor, and now succeeded by the schooner Otsego,) it is believed that the Wave's force has penetrated every inlet and indentation of the southern coast of Florida susceptible of approach in boats. These continuous expeditions, if they have not resulted in the capture of any of the illicit traffickers with the hostile Indians, have been eminently successful in driving them from the coast. A suspicious vessel has not been inside of the Florida keys since November last, and but one since the object of the Wave's visit to the coast was known. Connected with the suppression of this traffic, the Wave has been enabled to render important service to the interests of navigation, in determining accurately doubtful points of the Florida coast, as well as the position of the western portion of it, which had never before been subjected to the examination of the surveyor. The enterprise of the Messrs. Blunt, of New York, placed at my disposal the means to effect this.

In connexion with these duties, the discharge of others of a more pleasing character devolved upon us. Seventy fellow beings, who, amidst the horrors of the tempest, had been cast on the eastern coast of Florida, were rescued from the doom which awaited them from the Indians, and transported to Key West. They were the crews and passengers of the steamer Wilmington and the Spanish brig Triumfante. Assistance was likewise rendered to the following vessels in distress:

The brig Bogota, bound to Key West from New Orleans, knocked her rudder off on Carysford reef; hung it for her, and sent her to sea.

Found the wreck of the brig Alna, Capt. Thomas, of Portland, Maine, on the eastern coast, about twenty-five miles north of Cape Florida, in possession of a small party of Indians. Her crew had been murdered, with the exception of two. We killed three

and wounded two of the Indians in their flight, and destroyed three canoes. Found the bodies of two of the brig's crew, and burnt her.

The brig Exit, from Baltimore for New Orleans, via St. Marks, was ashore on Sombrero reef in October; assisted her to get off, and saw her safe thro' the reef.

The steamer Wilmington, ashore fifty miles north of Cape Florida, was a total loss; saved the crew and passengers, thirty in number, with their personal effects, and landed them in Key West.

Saved the crew and passengers, forty in number, with their personal effects, of the Spanish brig Triumfante, ashore sixty miles north of Cape Florida. Took from her sixty muskets, fifteen hundred pounds of lead, two hundred and eighty bales of cotton and moveables appertaining to her equipment, transported them to Key West, and burnt the vessel.

In January, found the United States schooner Grampus inside the reef, having beaten over Pickle's reef; furnished her a pilot, and such assistance as was required to take her to sea.

Such, sir, is the result of the Wave's operations on this coast up to the present date; and, if a self-denying perseverance and untiring energy insure success, then have the officers and crew I have the honor to command effected all that could be anticipated from so small a force. To them, through you, sir, I would take this occasion to tender my sincere thanks for the cheerful and able manner in which they have executed every order and service required of them.

The Wave will sail to-morrow for the reef, examining on her route, the eastern coast. She will then relieve the Otsego on the western coast, and be replaced by her on this. The revenue cutter Campbell, Lieut. Com. N. C. Coste, placed under my orders in December last, is retained within the reef, where, with the boats, she can be most advantageously employed. This vessel is so far decayed that her commander reports her wholly unfitted for sea service or duty on the coast.

Very respectfully, sir,

I have the honor to be,

JOHN T. McLAUGHLIN,  
*Lieutenant Comdt.*

The Hon. J. R. POINSETT,  
*Sec. of War, Washington City.*

ST. AUGUSTINE, April 20.—General MACOMB despatched Indian runners from Fort Mellon last week, to the several Chiefs now in arms against the whites. The object of the proposed interview, which is to take place on the 1st May, at Fort King, is to produce an armistice during the summer, and limit the movements of the enemy to the ground between Pease creek and Cape Sable. Some fears having been expressed that this was preliminary to a final abandonment of the country to the Indian, we have made such inquiry as satisfies us that the arrangement, if effected, will only be temporary.

Lieuts. SOLEY and O'BRIEN, with company B, 4th artillery, left here on Monday morning last for Fort Columbus, N. Y., via Picolata.

Six companies 2d dragoons are ordered north to recruit. Head-quarters of the rendezvous, Baltimore.—*News.*

THE ARSENAL FOR THE SOUTH.—The Secretary of War has determined to complete the Grand Arsenal of construction for the South at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the plan originally designed. Capt. J. A. J. Bradford has the direction of it.

A detachment of 22 U. S. dragoons arrived at Baltimore on Thursday last, in the schr. George Henry, from Garey's Ferry.

The Secretary of War has issued his order forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors to the frontier Indians.

**TALLAHASSEE, April 20.**—On the 4th instant a scouting party under Lieutenants Todd and Monroe, while scouting Cook's Hammock, on the Steenehat chie, discovered a single Indian track. This was followed until the trail became large, leading to the camp of the Indians. The party cautiously approached until within a short distance, with every probability of surprising the camp, when the alarm was given by a squaw. The Indians were fired upon by the troops as they fled from the camp, but with little or no effect. A large amount of plunder, clothing, trinkets, and provisions, left in the camp, were destroyed by the troops. The Indians, as usual, escaped by their fleetness and better acquaintance with the hiding places in the hammock.—*Floridian*.

**THE METEORE.**—We learn that this fine vessel will leave our harbor this morning. It is supposed she will proceed to Galveston, in Texas, there to join the French fleet under Admiral Baudin, who, it is reported, is charged with a diplomatic mission to the Texian Government.

This rumor would seem to be corroborated by the fact, that the Abbe Anduze, chaplain of the fleet, has already proceeded to Texas on business of the French Government. It is probable that the Admiral will order his ships to Pensacola, while he pays a visit to New Orleans, which may take place next month.

The fleet was ready to sail from Vera Cruz on the 1st inst.—*New Orleans Louisianian*, April 26.

**T. B. W. STOCKTON, Esq.**, formerly of the 1st regiment U. S. infantry, was elected Mayor of Michigan city, Indiana, at the last charter election.

The report which came to us from Norfolk some days ago, that the U. S. ship North Carolina had been seen off the capes of the Chesapeake, must have originated in mistake. Had the vessel seen by the pilot been the ship in question, she would doubtless have made her appearance before this. The Norfolk Beacon thinks it must have been a British 74.

**MILITARY.**—The State Fencibles, commanded by Col. J. Page, and the Union Fencibles, commanded by Col. R. M. Lee, visited Norristown on the first of May, by invitation of its citizens, for the purpose of firing at a target—the prize being a handsome gold medal, the offering of their liberality. The trial of skill took place on the banks of the Schuylkill, immediately opposite the borough, in the presence of the committee of invitation, Hon. J. Farnance, Gen. J. W. Davis, Maj. W. Z. Matheys, J. H. Hobart, Esq., and Mr. Jacob Spang, and Colonels John Thompson and A. J. Pleasonton, and a numerous assemblage of citizens. Thirty-two shots were fired by each company—distance 80 yards. The six best shots (being within the outer ring of the target) were as follows:

- 1st—Private Hobson, of the State Fencibles, whose ball struck the edge of the bull's eye.
- 2d—Private Higgs, of the Union Fencibles, whose ball struck within half an inch of the former.
- 3d—Private Plucker, of the State Fencibles.
- 4th—Sergeant Braceland, of the Union Fencibles.
- 5th—Private Garrett, of the State Fencibles.
- 6th—Private Finkaneye, of the State Fencibles.

The State Fencibles struck the target with fourteen balls, the Union Fencibles with eleven. The firing was highly creditable to both companies. The prize having been awarded by, was delivered on behalf of the judges to the State Fencibles, by the Hon. J. Farnance, in a very eloquent address, which was replied to by Col. Page.

After which the two companies returned to the house of Mr. Jacob Spang, where bountiful repasts were provided for them, in a style creditable to the host and satisfactory to his guests.—*Pennsylvanian*.

**MILITARY.**—At a meeting of the officers of the Brigade of City Guards, held on the 3d May, 1839, to appoint a Brigadier General to succeed the late General SAMUEL SMITH as Commander of the City Guards, Colonel COLUMBUS O'DONNELL, the senior Colonel of the Brigade, was unanimously elected to the command.

At a meeting of the officers of the 2d regiment of City Guards, Lieut. Colonel PINKNEY was elected Colonel; Major JAMISON Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. FITZGERALD Major.—*Baltimore Chronicle*.

A meeting was held a short time since, in New Orleans, for the promotion of the benevolent object of establishing a *Sailors' Home* in that port. The Bulletin says: "At the close of Mr. Buckingham's address, the President, Mr. Breedlove, announced to the meeting the progress that had been already made in the good work, as the result of this and the previous meetings held upon this subject. One gentleman, a large shipper of cotton, said that he had 600 bales just ready for exportation, and that he would pay \$5 per bale, or \$3,000 on the whole, if the shippers of cotton generally, from this port, would adopt the example of Charleston, and pay one cent per bale on all cotton shipped. This was followed up by another gentleman, who owned a number of steam vessels, employed chiefly in towing, and he undertook to give for the *Sailors' Home* of New Orleans 50 cents for every ship, and 25 cents for every brig and schooner, towed up or down the Mississippi by his vessels. A broker next undertook to pay for the same object 50 cents on every vessel cleared through his office. Several shippers had agreed to pay more than the proposed cent on each bale of cotton, hogshead of sugar, hogshead of tobacco, and other staple produce shipped; and then in addition to these were several donations from individuals, annual subscriptions of \$5 each, and life subscriptions of \$25. Among the last Mr. Buckingham had authorized his name to be entered; for as he was neither a shipper of cotton, sugar, or tobacco, he could not contribute in that form; but having hitherto subscribed to other societies for the benefit of seamen, both here and at home, he wished to be considered a citizen of New Orleans, for the short period of his stay in it, that he might have the pleasure of practising himself that which he endeavored to persuade others to do, and he felt sure that no citizen of New Orleans, of native birth, would be beaten by an Englishman, especially in his own country, when the object was to better the condition of American seamen, and thus conduce to the welfare and glory of the Union.

**COURT OF ENQUIRY.**—The Court of Enquiry, ordered by the Navy Department, to investigate the charges against Commo. Elliott, brought by Lieutenant Hunter, Midshipman Barton, and others, assembled at the Philadelphia navy yard on Monday. It consists of Commodores Stewart, Biddle, and Patterson; John M. Read is Judge Advocate, and Josiah Randall acts as counsel for Commodore Elliott. The Enquiry, it is supposed, will occupy two or three weeks. It is stated that over a hundred witnesses are in attendance.—*Pennsylvanian*.

**COMMODORE ELLIOTT.**—A correspondent, writing from Philadelphia on the morning of Tuesday, says:

"The Court of Enquiry in the case of Commodore Elliott, met at the navy yard yesterday morning, at 10 A. M. Present, Commodores Stewart, (President,) Biddle and Patterson, and Judge Advocate Read, of this city. Immediately after the organization of the Court, the witnesses were called in, and enquiring of each whether they knew any facts relative to the case then before the Court, they were permitted to retire. Previous to the adjournment of the Court, they allowed all those witnesses who were

not present during Commo. Elliott's command in the Mediterranean, to return to their homes, except some few who were attached to the navy yard, Norfolk, when the Constitution arrived there after her crew was discharged.

"A very material witness in the case was, I learn, not permitted to give in his evidence in consequence of having published a pamphlet reflecting on Commodore Elliott, after his return to the United States.

"Commo. Elliott, attended by his Counsel, Mr. Randall, was present. He was in fine health, and apparently in as good spirits.—*Norfolk Beacon*, May 2.

The crew of the Thomas P. Cope, that sailed last week, was in such a state from continued drunkenness, that they were maniacs. One of the crew fell overboard, and was drowned. The second mate, Mr. Floyd, anxious to rescue the man overboard, jumped into the boat at the davits, but a sailor also jumped in and upset the boat. Mr. Floyd unfortunately perished, as did the sailor who fell overboard. We know not what was the situation of the drowned sailor, but it seems probable that, if the crew had been sober, his life might have been saved, and that of the worthy second officer who perished in attempting his rescue. The triumphs of drunkenness are great; gunpowder has achieved some victories, but rum is chief. Powder has slain its thousands, but rum its tens of thousands.—*United States Gaz.*

*From the New York Gazette.*

We understand that the steam frigate Fulton has been assigned to particular service, as a practice and experimental ship, under the command of Capt M. C. PERRY, and with an additional number of officers attached to her.

Captain PERRY is instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to conduct a course of practice in the use of the Paixhan gun, and the various descriptions of hollow and explosive shot. He will also experiment in reference to the practical operations of the steam engine, with a view as well to instruct the officers recently attached to the ship, as to bring forward as future engineers and gunners, a number of youth, selected from among the most intelligent of the apprentices on board the frigate Hudson. The following is a list of the officers of the Fulton:

M. C. PERRY, Esq., *Captain*; Wm. F. Lynch, Chas. C. Turner, Joseph Stallings, James H. Ward, Jona. W. Swift, C. H. A. H. Kennedy, Cicero Price, *Lieutenants*; Wm. S. Swann, *Master*; Edmund L. Du Barry, *Surgeon*; Geo. F. Sawyer, *Purser*; Chas. H. Haswell, *Engineer*; James McClelland, *Ass't Surgeon*; A. R. Taliaferro, H. H. Lewis, E. G. Parrott, T. W. Cumming, Wm. P. McArthur, *Passed Midshipmen*; Wm. C. Brashears, M. C. Perry, Jr., *Midshipmen*; A. M. de Palmstein, *Captain's Clerk*; John Farrow, Nelson Bent, *Ass't Engineers*; Hiram Sanford, A. S. Palmer, *2d Ass't Engineers*; John Clapham, *Gunner*; Joel Bliss, *Carpenter*; Jos. S. Wright, *Purser's Clerk*.

The U. S. sloop of war Boston, Commander Babbitt, arrived at New York on Sunday, from Havana, via Pensacola and Key West. The following is a list of her officers:

*Commander*, EDWARD B. BABBIT; *Lieutenants*, A. S. Worth, *do. acting*, S. W. Wilkinson, J. J. B. Walbach; *Sailing Master*, F. B. Renshaw; *Surgeon*, J. C. Spencer; *Purser*, P. A. Southall; *Midshipmen*, H. L. Chipman, A. G. Clary, M. B. Woolsey, A. H. Jenkins, J. C. Howell, D. R. Lambert, N. B. Harrison; *Captain's Clerk*, A. M. Tabb; *Acting Boatswain*, G. Ellison; *Acting Gunner*, T. Lorman; *Cooper*, Thomas Reynolds; *Sailmaker*, J. R. Childs; *Purser's Steward*, Brigham Prescott.

*Passenger*—Lieut. Charles S. Ridgely.

The lady of Dr. Turk, of the United States navy, narrowly escaped drowning at the Fulton Ferry on Saturday, and owes her preservation solely to the exertions of Mr. Berry, mate of the packet ship Sutton, and a Mr. Hitchcock, who nobly flew to her rescue, and jumping into the water, caught the lady after she had sunk beneath the surface, and sustaining her on each side brought her safe ashore. Dr. Turk has desired us to express his very grateful acknowledgments to these gallant men, and to say that having in the warmth of his feeling intimated his wish to give them some substantial testimonial of his obligations, he was informed by a friend of one of them, that any thing further than his thanks would by no means be received. Like generous and high hearted men, as they are, they wanted no other reward than the consciousness of having merely done a duty to humanity. The accident by which Mrs. T. fell from the wharf, we understand, is not quite correctly stated. She was going on board the ferry boat as it was about leaving the wharf, without observing that the fastenings had been cast off, and actually had one foot on board at the moment the engine was put in motion, when she was suddenly precipitated into the slip.—*New York Gazette*.

**ENLISTING MINORS.**—A day or two since, before Judge Betts, in the U. S. District Court, Patrick O'Haley and Charles Allen, two young men who had enlisted in the U. S. army, were brought up from Bedlow's Island on a warrant of *Habeas Corpus*, and as it was shown that they were both under twenty-one, and had enlisted without the consent of their parents or guardians, Judge Betts ordered them to be discharged.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

**ARMED STEAM SHIPS.**—The intelligent Paris correspondent of the New York American, in his last published letter, says—

As the notions of Americans in this capital on American concerns may not be wholly unwelcome to you, I will venture to express another. We cordially greet and approve Mr. Buchanan's motion in the Senate, for building one or more steam ships of war. The value of them has been minutely studied and ascertained by the principal naval powers of Europe; all of whom are engaged in increasing their maritime forces. The United States should be at least equally provident. You are aware that the many steamers employed in the packet service of France are armed with very heavy guns, and therefore always available for the purposes of war. England will not neglect this powerful arm of defence and attack. Heed will, I trust, be given in the United States, to the chapter on the present condition of the British navy, which Sir John Barrow has appended to his "Life of Lord Anson." It is there established that the British navy is now stronger in every respect than ever heretofore in time of peace. His estimate of our maritime force puts us indeed far behind. Already, the British war steamers are not few. Let us be prepared to defend our coast and harbors, by a timely use of the abundant means at our disposal.

#### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FORT FAIRFIELD.

BANGOR, April 23, 1839.—Sergeant Brown, of the land agent's party, who arrived last night from the Aroostook, reports a fire at Fort Fairfield, which broke out in the guard-house between one and two o'clock, P. M., on Monday last, 22d inst., and consumed the guard and store house attached, and all their contents, consisting in part of 126 barrels of pork, about 300 barrels of bread, a few boxes of fixed ammunition, (cannon cartridges,) &c., amounting to near \$10,000. A military guard of 150 men was left by the Major General of the 3d division, to protect the property of the State, but they were probably engaged in other duties when the fire broke out. It is attributed to accident.—*Briggs's (Boston) Bulletin*.

Jonathan Mason, a soldier of the Revolution, died recently at Tamworth, N. H., in the 74th year of his age. It is related of him that he was taken prisoner by the British, and on being brought before Burgoyne, that General said to him, "well, my lad, what do you think of yourself now?" His reply was, "I think you will all be prisoners within two weeks." The General then exclaimed with an oath, "All the Yankees in America cannot make a prisoner of me." In three weeks from that day he and his army were prisoners.

Yesterday, at noon, Sutherland and the other political prisoners, who have been confined in the citadel since the 10th June, 1838, were sent up to Montreal, in the British America, under a military guard of the 11th regiment.—*Quebec Gazette*, April 26.

Sutherland and seven other American brigands captured at Point au Pelee island, and confined for many months past at the citadel of Quebec, arrived here on Friday night last in the British America steamer, and have been placed in our gaol. It is said that they will shortly be conveyed to the line 45, and there set at liberty.—*Montreal Courier*.

H. M. ship Winchester, of 52 guns, is ordered to be commissioned at Chatham for the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, on the North American station. Captain John Parker is to be his captain.

The British frigate Vestal, from England for Jamaica, was spoken on the 17th of April, within two days' sail of the Balize, with 2,000,000 dollars to defray the expense of negro emancipation.

**LATEST FROM MEXICO.**—By an arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing information to the 17th ultimo, intelligence has been received that Gen. MEJIA still remained within fifteen leagues of the city, (and not fifteen miles, as we were before informed.) Reports had reached Vera Cruz on the 17th ultimo that the delay of Gen. M. was caused by the non-arrival of some of the vessels which he had chartered to bring his artillery, &c.

All the French and English vessels of war had sailed from Vera Cruz, excepting five French and two English. The U. S. sloops of war Vandalia and Ontario sailed on the 10th ult. for Laguna; U. S. revenue cutter Woodbury was to sail for Tampico on the 18th. Business was at a stand; great confusion prevailed among the people; preparations were making to defend the city, and the attack from Gen. Mejia was hourly expected.

**IMPORTANT FROM PERU.**—Letters from Callao to Feb. 1st, brought by the supercargo of the brig Ocean, which arrived at Mazatlan (Mexico) 20th March, bring intelligence that a battle had been fought near Lima, between the Chilian and Peruvian armies, each 6,000 strong, resulting in the loss of 1,500 killed and wounded on each side, and the defeat of the Peruvians under Santa Cruz. The Castle of Callao still held out for Santa Cruz. The Peruvians had issued letters of marque, but all the cruisers they had sent out had been taken by the Chilians.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

*The Philadelphia North American of Saturday has the following letter, which it states is from an authentic source:*

HAVANA, April 13, 1839.—The U. S. sloop of war Boston, Capt. Babbitt commander, is now ready for sea, bound to New York. His departure will be deeply regretted by every American, as this distinguished and benevolent officer has rendered very important services to the Americans incarcerated here and undergoing punishment. In consequence of the neglect and pusillanimous behavior of the United States Consul, the crews of several American vessels

are still suffering in a Spanish prison. Among these, are the crew of the American ship "Wm. Engs," of whom I have given you an account in a former letter; they are unjustly still in chains, suffering punishment at hard labor, on an accusation of mutiny in this harbor.

Captain Babbitt, upon receiving a communication from several hundred Americans, applied to the U. S. consul for information respecting various Americans in prison and undergoing punishment. Not receiving satisfactory facts in relation thereto, but, on the contrary, having been given to understand that his co-operation was neither solicited nor required, Capt. Babbitt immediately addressed himself to the captain general for that information which the U. S. consul had refused to give.

The facts elicited in the case of the "Wm. Engs" are, that on the 11th July the consul wrote to the captain general, asking a speedy trial by the Spanish laws, instead of sending them to the United States; and that, in violation of the treaty made with Spain, they were not allowed an advocate, nor were permitted to produce witnesses favorable to their cause; and neither would the consul be present and see that justice was done them, or assist them in any way, although they often wrote to him requesting his protection, and stating they were Americans.

In this situation, Capt. Babbitt, perceiving that the consul would not interest himself in behalf of innocent men, (and being importuned by several hundreds of Americans,) applied to the captain general to deliver the seamen over to him to be carried to the United States for trial. This was refused.

Captain Babbitt and his officers have acted nobly. They interested themselves in every honorable way to deliver these men, but I am sorry to say they have not succeeded.

This morning Capt. Babbitt visited the royal prison at the Punta, and after inquiring of the American prisoners the cause of their imprisonment, he assured them he was ever ready to render such assistance as their case merited. Not finding the crew of the "Wm. Engs" there, he proceeded with Purser Southall and Mr. Ferdinand Clark to the Cabanos, where the Governor of the Castle brought before them such Americans as were there. Capt. Babbitt stated to them that he had labored to obtain their liberation from their unjust punishment; that he had now submitted the matter to the Government at home, but as some time would elapse before any course could be adopted for their release, he had brought them a bag of money, \$143, donated by the officers and crew of his ship for the purpose of relieving their present wants, and as a testimony of their sympathy in their behalf; and that this money he should place in the hands of Mr. Ferdinand Clark, to be appropriated in moderate sums for their daily support and comfort; at the same time promising them that he should not relax his endeavors to have them released as speedily as possible; and although he should be absent a short time he should not forget them; the Commodore was soon expected here, and would, no doubt, from his known patriotism, protect them, &c. &c.

The poor prisoners shed tears while the gallant Captain Babbitt addressed them.

For a long time we have been expecting another American consul, but none has yet been appointed; but it is believed that when the United States Government receives all Capt. Babbitt's documents in relation to the present occupant, that there will be no further delay in forthwith sending to this port a consul whose abilities and experience will protect the interests of his countrymen here.

The conduct of N. P. Trist, in the affair of Purser Southall and others, has been such as to compel Captain Babbitt to write the consul in the severest terms; and as the whole correspondence will be

laid before the Government, we may expect some important result.

The Americans here are well satisfied that the present consul has an unfriendly feeling towards his countrymen, and it is hoped by all that he may be speedily removed from this important post.

*From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.*

#### A VOYAGE TO HAVANA—No. 3.

*(Extract from the unpublished Diary of a Physician of New Orleans.)*

Jan. 28.—War etiquette is attended with an infinity of noise. The guns of the British, French, and American men of war, now riding in the harbor, together with the guns of Moro Castle, shake the earth with their martial thunder, when the Prince de Joinville and other dignitaries pay visits. The French vessel from Vera Cruz bear witness to sundry perforations, by Mexican balls, during the late battle. The prince, who is an inferior officer, upon an inferior vessel, will doubtless be promoted, for his bravery in action. To-night he gives a magnificent ball, upon a 74, which has an extensive awning; alongside is a floating shrubbery, [with some trees, perhaps 20 feet high.

Dined on board the United States frigate Boston, Capt. Babbitt, where hospitality, neatness, and order reign. The American eagle, accustomed in battle to perch upon the standard of victory, floated proudly among the mighty flags of France and England.

Our little party was rowed out to the Boston in the eighteen-oared boat of her majesty's 74, Cornwallis, under charge of a little midshipman, who is said to be the grandson of the Duke of Grafton; he sat on the bow like a statue, under the ample folds of his flag, and spoke not; his men were equally silent.

It is now night; crowds are going to see the illuminated French ship, near the ball-ship. The sails have been removed; all the spars and ropes are hung with lamps, of all colors, and forming fanciful figures. All agreed that such a spectacle they had never before witnessed in any country.

### ARMY REGISTER.

#### FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel.	DUTY OR STATION.
Abram Eustis,	On leave
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>	
John B. Walbach,	Fort Severn, Annapolis
<i>Major.</i>	
B. K. Pierce,	Com'g reg't. H. Q. Plattsburgh, N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i>	
Fabius Whiting,	Lancaster, Mass. (invalid)
H. Saunders,	Fort Washington
R. M. Kirby,	Com'g Hancock Barracks
Giles Porter,	Com'g at Rouse's Point, N. Y.
D. Van Ness,	Plattsburgh
Justin Dimick,	Recr'g at Portsmouth, N. H.
D. D. Tompkins,	A. Q. M. Trader's Hill, Geo.
L. B. Webster,	Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Me.
George Nauman,	Hancock Barracks
Francis Taylor,	Plattsburgh
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>	
Timothy Green,	A. C. S. Fort Monroe
James R. Irwin,	A. Q. M. Philadelphia.
John H. Winder,	Adjutant—Head Quarters
E. S. Sibley,	A. Q. M. Savannah
M. Knowlton,	Instructor of Artillery, West Point
James H. Prentiss,	A. D. C. to Gen. Eustis
John B. Magruder,	Plattsburgh
E. A. Capron,	Plattsburgh
Wm. H. Betts,	Irwinton, Ala. (sick)
G. G. Waggaman,	Ass't Inst'r. Tactics, West Point
Martin J. Burke,	Recr'g service, Battleboro', Vt.
John S. Hatheway,	A. C. S. Charleston, S. C.
Wm. E. Aisquith,	Plattsburgh
James L. Donaldson,	Recr'g service, Boston
Wm. W. Mackall,	Florida
Israel Vogdes,	Ass't Prof. Math. West Point
Bennett H. Hill,	Hancock Barracks

Wm. H. French, Highgate, Vt.  
Joseph Hooker, Rouse's Point, N. Y.  
Wm. H. Fowler, Arsenal, Vergennes, Vt.

#### Second Lieutenants.

Isaac S. K. Reeves, Plattsburgh (sick)  
Henry C. Wayne, Plattsburgh  
Irvin McDowell, Hancock Barracks

#### SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

##### Colonel.

James Bankhead, On leave

##### Lieutenant Colonel.

Ichabod B. Crane, Com'g reg't. H. Q. Buffalo, N. Y.

##### Major.

M. M. Payne, Detroit

##### Captains.

R. A. Zantzinger, On route to join his post  
G. S. Drane, Com'g Fort Niagara  
C. S. Merchant, Fort Gratiot  
Allen Lowd, Rochester, N. Y.  
Sam. Mackenzie, Recr'g service, Newark, N. J.  
James Green, On leave  
Wm. C. DeHart, Elizabethtown, N. J.  
C. F. Smith, Instructor of Tactics, West Point  
M. M. Clark, A. Q. M. St. Louis  
J. B. Grayson, Com. Sub. New Orleans

##### First Lieutenants.

John C. Casey, Com. Sub. New York  
Rich. H. Peyton, A. Q. M. St. Marks, Flo.  
Edmund Schriver, A. A. G. temporary duty in Flo.  
James Duncan, Fort Niagara  
T. P. Ridgely, A. C. S. St. Augustine.  
Horace Brooks, Ass't Prof. Math. West Point  
H. L. Kendrick, Ass't Prof. Chemistry, W. Point  
S. J. Bransford, Ass't Prof. Math. West Point  
R. A. Lather, Detroit  
J. F. Roland, Buffalo  
M. L. Shackelford, Recr'g service, Cleveland, O.  
Robert Allen, Recr'g service, Utica, N. Y.  
C. B. Daniels, Detroit  
E. W. Morgan, On leave  
W. W. Chapman, Buffalo, N. Y.  
L. G. Arnold, Detroit  
F. Woodbridge, Detroit  
E. D. Townsend, Adjutant—Buffalo  
H. C. Pratt, Buffalo  
John Sedgwick, Buffalo

##### Second Lieutenants.

Wm. Armstrong, Fort Niagara  
A. E. Jones, Detroit  
Wm. B. Blair, Fort Niagara  
Lucius Pitkin, Recr'g service, Lockport, N. Y.  
Wm. F. Barry, Fort Niagara  
Wm. A. Nichols, Detroit  
Leslie Chase, Detroit

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes have taken place in the Quartermaster's Department since the 20th of February last: Major Eneas Mackay, Q. M., relieved from duty in Philadelphia, and assigned to the New York station.

Capt. J. M. Washington, A. Q. M., resigned.

Capt. G. H. Crosman, A. Q. M., on duty in Boston.

Capt. E. B. Alexander, A. Q. M., on duty with Major Belknap, on the military road from the Arkansas to the Red river.

Capt. J. R. Irwin, A. Q. M., Philadelphia.

Capt. M. M. Clark, A. Q. M., assigned to duty at St. Louis, to relieve Lt. Col. Brant.

Capt. J. W. McCrabb, A. Q. M., on leave of absence.

Capt. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., Hancock Barracks, Me.

Capt. W. S. Ketchum, A. Q. M., appointed 28th Feb., assigned to duty in Florida.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
May 6, 1839. }

*Medical Staff*—Surgeon DeCamp, now at Cincinnati, to repair to Jefferson Barracks, and there relieve Ass't Surgeon Wright; the latter, on being relieved, to proceed to New York, and report to Surgeon Mower President Medical Board.

*Topographical Engineers*—Captain W. Hood, assigned to the duty of "marking the boundaries between the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi," and left Washington May 8th.

**2d Dragoons**—Captain E. S. Winder ordered to relieve Capt. B. L. Beall, at Baltimore, on recruiting service; the latter to join his company. 1st Lieut. R. B. Lawton, placed on temporary recruiting service at Carlisle, Pa. The non-commissioned staff and band arrived at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, on the 2d instant, under charge of Lieut. and Adj't Asheton.

**4th Artillery**—All the companies, except H, have arrived at New York, and taken post at Fort Columbus. Lt. Col. Fanning commands the regiment; Bvt. Major J. Erving, acting Major; Lieut. J. H. Miller, Adjutant; Lieut. D. H. Tufts, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Lieut. Miller has opened a rendezvous for the regiment in New York. The following officers are at present serving with their companies, the remainder being on detached service, on leave, or under orders to join:

A—2d Lieut. T. Williams, com'g.

B—1st Lieut. J. P. J. O'Brien, com'g.

C—1st Lieut. R. C. Smead, com'g; 1st Lieut. G. C. Thomas.

D—1st Lieut. A. E. Shiras, com'g; 2d Lieut. T. L. Ringgold.

E—Capt. W. W. Morris, 1st Lieut. E. Deas; 2d Lt. E. Bradford.

F—Lt. W. P. Bainbridge; 2d Lieut. C. F. Wooster.

G—Capt. J. Munroe; 2d Lieut. J. H. Bates.

I—1st Lieut. F. E. Hunt, com'g; 2d Lieut. T. L. Brent.

K—1st Lieut. W. G. Freeman, com'g.

2d Lieut. J. C. Pemberton, attached to H co., also present at Fort Columbus for duty.

Assistant Surgeons J. P. Russell, E. H. Abadie.

**3d Infantry**—The Colonel directed to suspend the recruiting for his regiment at New Orleans, from the 15th of June to the 1st Nov. Capt. B. Walker arrived at Fort Jesup, April 8, with 69 recruits from New Orleans. Leave for two months to 2d Lieut. J. M. Smith.

**5th Infantry**—Lieut. D. Ruggles arrived at Jefferson Barracks on the 23d April, with 96 recruits, destined for Fort Crawford. 2d Lieut. G. Deas arrived at Fort Crawford, prior to the 16th April, with a small detachment of recruits from Fort Dearborn. Lieut. Deas declines the transfer to the 1st dragoons.

**8th Infantry**—Leave until Aug. 31 to 1st Lieut. T. Johns, for the benefit of his health.

## NAVY REGISTER.

Surgeons.	DUTY OR STATION.
Jonathan Cowdery,	Rendezvous, Norfolk
Wm. P. C. Barton,	Navy Yard, Philadelphia
Thomas Harris,	Waiting orders
William Turk,	Waiting orders
John A. Kearney,	Marine Barracks, Washington
Bailey Washington,	Waiting orders
William Swift,	North Carolina, 74
Thomas B. Salter,	Waiting orders
Peter Christie,	Rendezvous, New York
Samuel Jackson,	Navy Yard, Washington
Thomas Williamson,	Naval Hospital, Norfolk
George S. Sproston,	Baltimore Station
Benajah Ticknor,	Fleet Surgeon, Mediterranean
Mordecai Morgan,	Waiting orders
James Cornick,	Navy Yard, Norfolk
Charles Chase,	Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
D. S. Edwards,	Waiting orders
Isaac Hulse,	Fleet Surgeon, W. I. squadron
John S. Wily,	Navy Yard, Pensacola
George Terrill,	Naval Hospital, do
John Haslett,	Fleet Surgeon, E. I. squadron
Waters Smith,	Fleet Surgeon, Brazil squadron
Benjamin F. Bache,	Sloop Fairfield
A. A. Adce,	Naval Hospital, Chelsea
Thomas Dillard,	Fleet Surgeon, Pacific
Stephen Rapalje,	Navy Hospital, New York
James M. Greene,	Waiting orders
John R. Chandler,	Waiting orders
B. R. Tinslar,	Sloop St. Louis
George W. Codwise,	Waiting orders
G. R. B. Horner,	Naval Asylum, Philadelphia
W. S. W. Ruschenberger,	Rendezvous, Philadelphia
Samuel W. Ruff,	Waiting orders
William Johnson,	Navy Yard, New York
Samuel Moseley,	Waiting orders
Robert J. Dodd,	Rendezvous, Boston
Wm. Fairlie Patton,	Sloop Levant
Edmund L. DuBarry,	Steam ship Fulton

Henry S. Coulter,	Sloop Lexington
John F. Brooke,	Waiting orders
Mifflin Coulter,	Rendezvous, Baltimore
William Whelan,	Sloop Falmouth
Samuel Barrington,	Waiting orders
Thomas L. Smith,	West India squadron
George Blacknall,	Sloop Natchez
Horatio N. Glentworth,	Waiting orders
Lewis B. Hunter,	Sloop Cyane
John C. Spencer,	Sloop Boston
George Clymer,	Waiting orders
Isaac Brinckerhoff,	North Carolina, 74
Wm. Maxwell Wood,	Steamer Poinsett
J. Vaughan Smith,	Sloop Vandalia
Jones W. Plumaer,	On leave
George B. McKnight,	Waiting orders
Solomon Sharp,	Coast Survey
Daniel Egbert,	Sloop Warren
Amos G. Gambrill,	Sloop Ontario
Wm. A. W. Spotswood,	On leave
Jona. M. Foltz,	Hospital, Mediterranean squad.
<i>Passed Ass't Surgeons.</i>	
John B. Elliot,	On leave
John C. Mercer,	Waiting orders
Samuel C. Lawrason,	Navy Yard, Norfolk
Edward Gilchrist,	Exploring Expedition
John A. Lockwood,	Sloop John Adams
Lewis Wolfley,	Waiting orders
Lewis W. Minor,	North Carolina, 74
William J. Powell,	Navy Yard, Boston
J. Frederick Sickles,	Exploring Expedition
Napoleon C. Barrabino,	Navy Yard, Philadelphia
Henry S. Rennolds,	Navy Yard, New York
M. G. Delaney,	On duty under Lt. Glynn
Wm. F. McClenahan,	Naval Hospital, New York
William L. Vanhorn,	Rec'g ship, Norfolk
Daniel S. Green,	Steamer Poinsett
<i>Assistant Surgeons.</i>	
Daniel C. McLeod,	Naval Hospital, Norfolk
James C. Palmer,	Exploring Expedition
Ninian Pinkney,	Waiting orders
Robert T. Barry,	Marine Barracks, Washington
George W. Peete,	Waiting orders
Charles A. Hassler,	Navy Yard, Washington
Robert Woodworth,	Rec'g ship, New York
David Harlan,	Schr. Enterprise
Victor L. Godon,	Naval Asylum, Philadelphia
Alex'r J. Wedderburn,	Navy Yard, Pensacola
J. Dickinson Miller,	North Carolina, 74
Augustus J. Bowie,	Razee Independence
Rich'd W. Leacock,	Naval Hospital, Norfolk
Charles F. B. Guillou,	Exploring Expedition
John L. Fox,	Exploring Expedition
John S. Messersmith,	Brazil squadron
John J. Abernethy,	Sloop Levant
S. Wilson Kellogg,	Sloop Lexington
Joseph Beale,	Sloop John Adams
William Edward Coale,	Frigate Columbia
Edward J. Rutter,	Schr. Grampus
Richard J. Harrison,	Frigate Columbia
John T. Mason,	Sloop Natchez
James Malcolm Smith,	Ohio 74
Charles Wm. Tait,	Sloop Falmouth
Charles D. Maxwell,	Frigate Constitution
J. W. B. Greenhow,	Naval Hospital, Pensacola
George Maulsby,	Mediterranean squadron
Charles J. Bates,	Ohio 74
William A. Green,	Sloop Vandalia
William Grier,	Mediterranean squadron
Edwin H. Conway,	West India squadron
J. Winthrop Taylor,	Sloop Erie
James Monroe Minor,	Razee Independence
Buckner T. Magill,	Sloop Cyane
Silas Holmes,	Exploring Expedition
Edward H. Van Wyck,	Ohio, 74
Horace Dade Taliaferro,	Schr. Wave
J. Howard Smith,	Brazil squadron
John A. Guion,	Brazil squadron
James McClelland,	Steam ship Fulton
Samuel Ridout Addison,	Frigate Macedonian
William B. Sinclair,	Brig Consort
Samuel Jackson,	Frigate Constitution
James Jeffray Brownlee,	Sloop St. Louis
Joshua Huntington,	Frigate Macedonian
Robert R. Banister,	Sloop Ontario
John S. Whittle,	Exploring Expedition
Augustus F. Lawyer,	Sloop Warren
Stephen A. McCreery,	Schr. Woodbury

## NAVY.

## ORDERS.

May 1—Lieut. S. E. Munn, steamer Poinsett.

Master A. Ford, to take charge of public property at Sacket's Harbor, vice F. Mallaby; the latter granted leave for 30 days, and then to report for duty on board receiving ship, New York.

3—Gunner A. S. Lewis, ship Levant, W. Indies.

Officers ordered to the St. Louis.

Commander, FRENCH FORREST. Lieutenants, W. G. Woolsey, John Graham, Henry A. Steele, Geo. R. Gray. Surgeon B. R. Tinslar. Ass't Surgeon J. J. Brownlee. Purser J. A. Bates. Acting Master B. S. B. Darlington. Passed Midshipmen, W. R. Postell, Wm. Pope. Midshipmen, James Foster, H. F. Porter, Thomas Pattison, W. W. Polk, Lardner Gibbon. Acting Midshipmen, Robert Milligan, Timo. W. Fisk, James Higgins. Boatswain John Moller. Gunner B. Bunker. Carpenter C. Jordan. Sailmaker John Beggs.]

## U. S. VESSELS OF WAR REPORTED.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—Ship Cyane, Comm'r Percival, sailed from Gibraltar, March 22, for Mahon.

WEST INDIA SQUADRON.—Ship Warren, Comm'r Spencer, arrived at Pensacola, April 20.

Ship Boston, Comm'r Babbitt, at Key West, April 15, bound to New York; arrived at New York on Sunday, in 20 days from Havana, via Key West; fired a salute in passing the city, and passed up the East river to the navy yard.

Ship Ontario, Comm'r McKenney, arrived at Vera Cruz, from Tampico, April 9; at Sacrificios, April 16.

Ship Vandalia, Comm'r Levy, at Vera Cruz, April 9.

Packet brig Consort, Lt. Com'dt. Gardner, sailed from New Orleans for New York, April 25. Officers: W. H. Gardner, Esq., Lieut. Commanding; M. Lewis, H. T. Wingate, J. Hall, W. C. Craney, Passed Midshipmen, acting as lieutenants; W. R. McKinney, G. W. Rodgers, Midshipmen; J. Sloan, Captain's Clerk.

Packet schr. Woodbury, Lt. Com'dt Nicholas, was at New Orleans, April 30, with \$50,000 in specie on board.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION, arrived at Orange Harbor, Terra del Fuego, by the way of Rio Negro, on the 17th Feb., in 40 days from Rio Janeiro, all well and in fine spirits. The Relief arrived some time previous. The Porpoise, Lieut. Ringgold, with Capt. Wilkes, commander of the expedition, on board; the tender Sea Gull, Lieut. Johnson, in company, sailed on the 25th Feb., on a cruise to the South; the Peacock, Capt. Hudson, and tender Flying Fish, sailed same day on a cruise South. The Vincennes remained at Orange Harbor, engaged in surveying. The Relief, Lt. Com'dt Long, with the naturalists on board, is engaged on a cruise to the Straits of Magellan.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Cutter Dexter, Capt. Day, has returned to Charleston, from a cruise, examining, taking up, and putting down buoys on the several bars. Officers: Captain ROBERT DAY, L. C. Harby, 1st Lieut., John Walker, 2d Lieut., Wm. Wallace Smith, 3d Lieut.

It is stated in the New York Evening Post that the revenue cutter Rush will hereafter cruise between the Battery and Sandy Hook; and that arrangements are also in progress for the construction of a steam cutter to be placed on that station.

## MARRIAGES.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 30th ult., Dr. THOMAS HARRIS, of the U. S. Navy, to ESTHER WHITE, daughter of the late Gen. Wm. McPHERSON.

In Philadelphia, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. THOMAS R. LAMBERT, Chaplain U. S. navy, Lieut. JABEZ C. RICH, of the U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss ELIZABETH daughter of Dr. EDW. HUDSON

## CAMBOOSE IRON.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

May 8, 1839.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m. of the first day of June next, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., all the Plate, Bar, and Rivet Iron necessary in the construction of twelve cambooses for sloops of war of the 1st class, and ten cambooses for

schooners; each camboose requiring the number and description of plates, bar, and rivet iron following, viz:

## FOR FIRST CLASS SLOOPS OF WAR.

List of iron required for one camboose for a sloop of war of the first class.

Plates.	Long.	Wide.	Thick.	Bar Iron for one camboose.
No.	ft. in.	ft. in.	inch.	Bar. Length.
No.	ft. in.			No. ft. in.
2 of 4 6	2 0	3-8		3 of 11 0 4 in. wide, 5-8 thick.
2 4 6	1 4	3-8		2 9 0 1 3-4 do 1-2 do
1 4 4	1 1	3-8		7 9 4 1 1-4 square.
1 4 4	1 10	3-8		2 10 0 3-4 square.
1 4 4	0 9	3-8		3 6 0 1 1-8 round.
1 4 6	1 6	5-16		H1 2 0 9 in wide, 3-4 thick.
1 3 9	1 2	5-16		H2 3 0 3 1-2 by 1 1-2
2 2 6	1 7	1-4		1 10 0 7-8 round.
1 4 4	1 8	3-8		1 6 0 1 1-2 round.
1 4 4	1 3	3-8		Corner or Flanch Iron.
1 4 4	2 6	3-8		2 9 0 4 in. wide, 1-2 thick.
2 5 1	2 1	3-8		2 9 0 3 by 3-8
2 4 8	2 1	3-8		1 7 0 4 by 3-8
1 2 9	1 8	3-8		1 5 0 4 by 3-8
1 2 9	2 0	3-8		1 5 0 4 by 1-4
1 4 6	0 7	1-4		6 9 0 4 by 3-8
2 3 2	0 7	1-4		2 8 0 4 by 1-2
1 4 2	0 1	4-16		200 pounds of round iron for rivets, 5-8 diameter.
1 4 6	1 2	3-8		
1 5 6	2 6	1-16		

26 plates.

The plate iron should be of the best quality, rolled exact to thickness, sheared to the given size, and kept straight and level.

The bar iron, with the exception of the pieces marked H, to be rolled; the edges full and square. Those two pieces marked H, to be of hammered iron, and not rolled.

The flanch iron to be rolled, and must bear to be swaged to a right angle lengthwise, without cracking.

The whole of the bar iron to be cut to the length, and no tails or raw ends left.

## FOR SCHOONERS.

List of iron required for one camboose for a schooner.

Plates.	Long.	Wide.	Thick.	Bar iron for one camboose for schooner.
No.	ft. in.	ft. in.	inch.	Bars. Long.
No.	ft. in.			No. ft. in.
3 3 0	2 6	1-4		5 6 0 3 in wide, 3-8 thick.
2 3 5	1 8	1-4		3 7 0 3 by 3-8
2 3 3	1 8	1-4		5 7 0 3 by 1-4
1 1 8	1 5 1/2	1-4		1 5 0 3 by 1-4
1 1 8	1 2 1/2	1-4		2 6 0 2 by 1-4
1 3 0	1 1 1/2	1-4		1 5 0 1 3-4 by 3-8
1 3 0	1 0 1/2	1-4		1 6 0 1 1-4 by 3-8
1 3 1	1 0	1-4		4 6 4 1 inch square.
1 2 6	9	1-4		3 5 6 5-8 square.
1 3 6	1 2	1-4		2 6 6 3-4 round.
1 3 4	10	1-4		60 pounds of half inch round iron for rivets.
1 3 10	2 1	1-8		
1 3 0	1 7	1-16		
1 3 0	1 7	3-8		

18 plates.

The above plate iron to be of the best quality, rolled exactly to thickness, sheared correctly to the size, and kept straight from the shears.

The bar iron to be rolled, with square edges; all the flat iron must bear to swage to a right angle lengthwise, without cracking; to be cut to the proper length, and no tails or raw ends left.

All the aforesaid camboose iron must be of American manufacture, and free from flaws, cracks, and all other defects.

On delivery, the said camboose iron will be submitted to such test as may be necessary to prove its good quality and conformity to the schedules, which will form a part of the contract, under the directions of the commanding officer of the navy yard, Washington, D. C., and must be entirely to his satisfaction, or it will be rejected, and the contractor or his agent will be required to remove it from the navy yard without delay.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of each delivery made, as collateral security, in addition to the bonds to be given to secure the performance of the respective contracts, which will in no event be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects.

Ninety per centum will be paid within thirty days after bills for the said iron shall be approved and presented to the Navy Agent.

May 9—td